CRIME IN ITS WORST FORMS.

RESULTS OF VARIOUS TRAGEDIES. WIFE MURDER BY BEATING, BURNING AND THE KNIFF-POLITICAL QUAPRELS ENDING FATALLY-

CASES IN SEVERAL COURTS. Twelve persons were arraigned in this city yesterday charged with homicide or attempted The crimes were of various degrees of atrocity and included three cases of alleged wife murder, the victims of which were beaten, burned, or stabbed to death. Patrick McCormick is charged with killing two men. The two Volkmers, man and wife, pleaded not uilty of an alleged attempt to poison Blair. One of the crimes was committed over two years ago, but most of these are recent. In nearly all the cases intemperance was the original cause of the

EIGHT TRIALS FOR HOMICIDE. AERAIGNMENTS IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS-OLD

CHARGES REVIVED-VARIOUS PRISES OF CRIME. There were eight cases of homicide and one attempt at poisoning on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoners all ap-peared and special days were assigned for the trial of

cach case.
William Burke, alias Stacy, who shot Alice Strickland in this city June 10, 1877, and who was recently ar-rested in California, was committed to the Tombs. He is a man about thirty years of age, and presents a shabby-genteel appearance. He is tall and weighs about 180 pounds. No day was set for the trial. The details of the crime are these: The murdered woman, who was out thirty years of age, was an abandoned character, living at the time at No. 73 Delancey-st. She had made quaintance of Burke some time before, and the caused a separation. She then Changed her residence, and refused to have anything further to do with Burke. on Sunday, June 10, they chanced to meet her to return and live with him again the refused. He then tried to persuade he ink with him. On her refusal of this request he enraged, and suddenly stabbed her in the and a the Bowery. His victim called upon Dr. J. E. ngly dangerous one, but did not report the facts police until Monday, by which time Burke had made his preparations to escape. Later the died, after having made a statement of the , but without success until a short time ago. ng that he had been arrested in San Fran

est on April 29. In the beat of a decea-in threw the contents of a beer glass of the ward threw the gass, striking him on A charge of assault was then made man, but Elseie died about a month layer is of the blow. The trial of Christman for Monday, 3 Cata rune Dennedy died suddenly, and lames Donnedy, was accused of having and of causing her death. The case will lay.

orfer, while driving an express wagon, illed a boy named Francis W. Flich, on I Taird-ave, and Flity-second-st. He give the boy any assistance. His trial

n Moncay.

M

Join Middil was indicted yesterday for minder in the st degree. Some weeks ago he fired several pistolots at his wife and killed her.

THE WIFE-MURDER IN ROSE STREET.

TRIAL OF THE ITALIAN PIETRO BALBO-IIIS DE-

The testimony in the trial of Pietro Balbo for the murder of his wife, Maria D. Balbo, on October 1, was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Daniels yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney Lyon nurrated the history of the murder as understood by the prosecution. Mrs. Vincenzia Valena, the mother of the murdered woman, was the first witness. She said that Balbo and her daughter were married at Genoa in 1876 and came to America in 1877. She visited her daughter the evening before the nurder at No. 14 Rose-st., and the prisoner was there. She went to the place again the next day, and found the door locked and the blinds closed. When the window was opened her daughter was found lying dead in the bed with her throat cut. About four months ago Baibo and his wife left the place where they had been living with winess, and went to live in Rosest. They quarrelled frequently, He would allow her only a small pittance out of his wares, and when she protested against it, he would declare that he didn't intend to work any longer; he was going to be a tried one day to choke his wife, but the mother-in-raw cluthed him off with a broom handle. Butbo and his wire would fight almost every night. Several times they separated, but each time Balbo would come back and beg for a reconciliation.

Deputy Coroner Goldsmith testified as to the nature of the wounds in Mrs. Balbo's throat, one of which

of the wounds in Mrs. Balbo's throat, one of which severed the jugnlar vein. Martin Moschan, of No. 14 Rose-st., testified that about one o'clock on the morning of October I he heard a knock at his door. A voice omade sand: "I'm the Italian let me have a key to the front door." The witness' wife replied she had no key, and the prisoner went on down the stairs. In the morning Balbo's mother-in-hw came to the house and wanted to get into Balbo's rooms, which were locked. The witness got an axe, and broke open the shutters of the rooms and found the dead woman. He at once sent for a policeman. The prisoner always appeared to be a quiet, noffensive man. Officer Carr testified that he arrested Balbo in Wheeling, West Vs. He asked him if ne had kniled his wife. "Y.s. I did," was the reply. "She did not like me, and when I went near her she would say: "Go away you blackee man, I don't like you." Martin Monohan, of No. 14

me, and when I went near her she would say: Go away you blackee man, I don't like you.'"

Baibo was a waterse in his own bonaif, and narrated his story of the killing. He and his wire, he said, were visiting at her parents' the morning before this trouble, and she and they abused him. When they returned tome the quarrel was continued. She grasped one of his fingers and began to bite it. At the same time she causait a dagger from an old hat, thraugh which it was tarust in the wall, and tried to firthe him with it. When he took the knife from her she only bit the harder. Then he struck her a blow on the left side of her bead and her teeth unbosed their hold, but not until she had bitten off the end of his finger. The prisoner exhibited to the jury the fing r-mai which the woman had bitten off, and his manufed finger.

The case will be conclusied to-day.

STRUCK DOWN AT HIS OWN DOOR. Francis McGoey is the proprietor of a liquor stere at No. 676 Third-ave. He lives at 153 East Forty-Third-st., directly opposite his store. On Saturday night he remained at his saloon until very late, and it was nearly daybreak when he placed his overcoat on his arm and crossed the street to enter his house. As he opened the ball door a man who had been concealed in the ball sprang forward and struck him a blow on the forehead just above the pose with some heavy im-plement, probably a club or brass knuckles. M. Goey, although a very large and powerful man, fell to th floor partly stunned by the shock; but in a moment he recovered himself, and struggling to his feet grappled

recovered himself, and strugging to his feet grappied with his assailant, who being much smaller, turned and field. McGovy then staggered up stairs, where he alarmed the household by his grouns. Dr. Williamson pronounced the indury a very serious one, the skull being apparently fractured.

The facts were made known to the police of the Nineteenth Precinet, and efforts are being made to secure some clew to the assainant. It is thought that the only motive for the attack must have been robbery.

HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO DEATHS, A Coroner's jury found two verdicts of murder yesterday, against Patrick McCormick, the newssaler who on the morning after election stabbed John

Connery, age seventeen, a bartender, and Thomas Welsh, an aged inborer, in McCarthy's snicon, at No. 184 Worth st. Both the injured persons died at the Chambers Street Hospital a few days after the fight. McCornick is thirty-five years old. When arrangeed before the Coroner he pleaded self-defence.

THE MURDER AT SILVER LAKE. The argument upon the writ of error in the use of Edward Reinhardt, sentenced to death for the murder of Asna Degman, near Silver Lake, States Island, in 1878, was set down in the General Term in Brooklyn yesterday for a hearing to-motrow morning.

FORGING A CERTIFICATE.

STARTLING EVIDENCE IN A WILL CASE. FORMER WITNESSES FOR THE CLAIMANTS TO THE LEWIS ESTATE EXPOSING A REMARKABLE CON-

Chancery C. S. See, in Jersey City, in the contest over the will of Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoboken, who left \$1,000,000 toward the payment of the National debt. Testimony of a startling character was given in support of the allegation of the counsel employed on the part of the Government that the alleged widow of the testator was never his wife, but that she had entered into a conspiracy with Marcus Sacia and others to obtain some of the money left by Mr. Lewis. Elijah D. Caldwell, one of the former witnesses for the alleged widow, was called to the stand and subjected to a severe questioning by Edwards Pierrepont, one of the lawyers employed in behalf of the Government. Mr. Caldwell's testi-

mony was as follows: "I reside in New-York and a year ago I was present at an interview between Marcus Sacia and Mrs. Russell. We talked about forging a certificate of the marriage of Miss Mary E. Reed and Francis Fleet. The couple named were married in 1858, but they seperated in 1877. Fleet subsequently met his wife and denied that they had ever been married, and when she produced the certificate lager-beer saloon kept by one O'Keefe, been married, and when she produced the certificate been married to be settled into a pail. The mother of Mrs. Fleet took it out and it was subsequently placed in an old frame which belonged to me. The certificate shown me is the one I refer to. It was forged by Marcus Sacia, He asked me to go to St. Ambrose Church, New-York City, and copy from the parish register the entry of the marriage of Fleet and Miss Reed. I did so, and Sacia forged a certificate, using for the Lewis, the alleged widow, has admitted to me that she never saw Mr. Lewis, and at her request I frequently described how he tooked and acted. She also requested me to describe Justice Fish, whose name is signed to the marriage certificate produced by her. Mrs. Lewis once requested me to propare a marriage certificate for her, but I refused. Clara Meredith, a witness of the Fleet marriage, is dead, but Mrs. Lewis found a woman who agreed to perbut Mrs. Lewis found a woman who agreed to per-sonate Clara Meredith. The signature on the Fleet certificate of Clara Meredith was written by me in a saloon at No. 15 Aun-st., New-York City, in July, 1877. The conspirators never called as a wit-ness in this case the woman who was to represent Flora Meredith. In the Summer of 1877 I pur-chased some marriage certificates in a store of ness in this case the woman who was to represent Flora Meredith. It the Summer of 1877 I purchased some marriage certificates m a store on Sixth-ave., New-York City, and gave them to Saca: he used two of them in forzing certificates for Mrs. Fleet and Mrs. Lewis. Although I frequently saw women at the rooms of Lewis, in Hoboken, I never saw the alleged widow there. Mrs. Lewis has asked me what evidence was given in this contest, but I refused to tell her. I always thought her health good, and I do not attribute her absence from the hearings to ill health. She once told me that she should call as one of her witnesses a Mrs. Draper, with whom Lewis boarded in Hoboken. She said Mrs. Draper had some pillow cases on which was written Lewis's name. In my opinion the name on the pillow case shown me was written at the same film the forged certificate was and with the same ink."

William Amaux, also one of the former witnesses for the alleged widow, was then called to the stand. The important part of his testimony was as tollows:

"In May, 1878, I was employed in a stable in Thirtieth-st., New-York City. Mr. Sacia came to me one day and said he wanted to show me how to make some momey. He said that an aged man named Lewis, who was supposed to be crazy, had died in Hioboken and left \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 to the Government, and he had 'put up a job' to get it, and had a woman who was 'as smart as chain lightning, who would claim to be the widow of Lewis, and thus break his will. He showed me the forged marriage cerificate of Mr. and Mrs. Fleet, and asked me to forge the signature of the sexton of St. Ambrose Church, who was a witness to the ceremony, if orged the signature of the sexton of St. Ambrose Church, who was a witness to the ceremony, if orged the signature, and Sacia promised to give me \$25, and \$1,000 within thirty days. I never received the money."

The witness corroborated Caldwell in his testi-

The witness corroborated Caldwell in his testimony that the certificates were printed in 1877 and w. re also purchased that year.

Francis Fleet, another former witness for the alteged widow, was then sworn and testified as

IMBECILE, BLIND AND DEAF.

A PECULIARLY UNFORTUNATE DEFENDANT IN COURT. A singular defence is presented to the action for a foreclosure of a mortgage for \$6.500, brought by the Union Dime Savings Institution against Mary Eggars and others, in the Supreme Court. The loan was made n June, 1872, on property at No. 158 South Fifth-ave. One of the defendants, Mrs. Louise Wilson, is now the sole owner of the property, and the defence is, therefore, made in her behalf. It is claimed that she is imbecile, blind and deaf; that she was incompetent to make the contract in question, and that it is therefore void. Henry S. Paulips, the committee under whose charge she was placed as an imbecile in 1878, makes the an-She is alleged to have been blind for forty years,

and imbecile for sixteen years.

The case, which will finally be decided in the Equity branch of the Special Term, was brought before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Circuit vesterday for the determination of several issues of fact. The jurers are to determine whether Mrs. Wilson was an imbedile in 1872; whether see was deaf and blind at that time; whether she knew how to write; whether her name was fraudulently affixed to the bond; whether she received any pecuniary benefit from the loan, etc. Mrs. Wilson any pecuniary benefit from the loan, etc. Mrs. Wilson was present in court yesterday. She is an intelligent-looking, well-preserved woman of seventy-three years. As the affirmative was put upon the defendants to prove the imbecility, evidence was produced on that side yesterday. A physician and several other witnesses, the greater number of whom were relatives or members of the family, testified as to the defendant's condition. Despote her infirmites, according to this testim by, she retained her powers of speech, and was in fact garrulous. Ordinarily she talked foudly and in a high-pitched tone. The method of communicating with her was by making Roman characters upon her hand. As each word was spelied out she would repeat it, that her friends should know that she understood. She was fond of playing dominoes, and would keep close waten of the game by running her flugers over the blocks. This evidence has not been completed. W. H. Arnoux and C. N. Bovee are trying the case for the Sawass Institution; Measrs, Wakeman and Simpkins for the defendants.

NO AGREEMENT OF THE COAL COMPANIES.

The coal companies have not agreed to either of the plans recently proposed for restricting production. Presidents Sloan, of the Lackawanna, and Dickson, of the Delaware and Hadson, were yesterday absent from the city. Henry Packer, of the Lehign Valley, is expected to be here to-day. It is said to be improbable that concerted action will be taken by the companies, but it is believed that they will suspend aming generally during the holidays.

TESTING HER MEDICINE ON A CAT.

Augustus Cole, of No. 67 Monroe-st., appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday atternoon charged by his wife Catharine with abandoning her and her children. She stated to Justice Duffy that she had been married twenty-seven years, and had had eleven children, five of whom were now living. She charged her husband with carrying a loaded pistol and attempting to poison her. She had been in the habit of taking powders for pains in the stomach, and one night when she went to the drawer where they were kept she found two strange packages. She put the contents of one of them on some meat, and gave it to the cat, which soon died from the effects. When her husband came home she showed him the dead animal, and he said,

home she showed him the dead animal, and he said,
"Well, I suppose you want money to bury it?" Mrs.
Cole also complained that her husband wanted to get
rid of her, as she was old and not good-looking. She
said he only allowed her 90 cents a day for support.
The husband in his defence says that he is sn organist
in a prominent church in this city, the trustees of
which had investigated these charges thoroughly and
found them to be nutrue. He claimed that his wife was
insane. He carns only \$70 a month, \$50 of which he
has regularly given to his wife. Justice Duffy ordered
him to pay her \$10 a week, which he agreed to do,
making the first payment in court.

THREE IMPORTANT TOPICS.

TEMPERANCE, SLAVERY AND LABOR. ADDRESS BY JOHN B. GOUGH ON DEUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND-DR. COGGESHALL ON THE ANTI-SLAV-ERY MOVEMENT-DE, JOHN HALL AND OTHERS ON JUSTICE TO WORKING WOMEN.

John B. Gough spoke on temperance at Steinway Hall last evening under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, Ilis address was occupied chiefly with a description of drinking habits in England and of temperance work there. The Rev. Dr. Coggeshall continued his account of the Anti-Slavery efforts of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country yesterday. At the sixteenth anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Henry Day and others spoke of the relations between employers and employes, and appealed for justice to women.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON TEMPERANCE. HIS EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND-EFFECTS OF DRINK-ING HABITS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE AT-

LANTIC. Steinway Hall was about one-half full last evening on the occasion of a temperance lecture by John B. Gough, delivered under the anspices of the National aperance Society. The Hon. William E. Dodge presided, and among the others on the platform were Peter Cooper, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, John Taylor Johnston, Wm. Waiter Phelps, Francis H. Palmer, president of the Broadway Bank, the Rev. Drs. Hohne and Burebard, Samuel B. Schleffellu, the Rev. W. T. Sabine, Dr. Lozier John P. Jackson, John N. Stearns H. B. Speliman, A. A. Robbins and the Rev. Halsey Moore,

Mr. Gough spoke for over an hour with much torce, impressing all with the earnest-ness of his delivery. Some of his remarks were illustrated with humorous stories. He dwelt on the lessons of his recent visit to England, and drew some interesting comparisons between the peculiarities of Englishmen and Americans.

after which Mr. Gough was introduced by Mr. Dodge, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

who, in the course of its remarks, said:

We are met here to-night in the interest of the National Temperance Society, an organization which for years has devoted itself to the diffusion of light and knowledge on the temperance question. One of the main objects of he society has been the publication of temperance literature, the product of the best minds in our country and on the other side. We also publish a monthly which has a large circulation, and a Sabbath-sheel same for your which were into your part of the

monthly which has a large circulation, and a Sabbath-school paper for you'n which goes into every part of the United Stotes. During the last four or five years of fluancial depression the demand for temperance tracts has been greater than ever before.

Mr. Dodge then introduced Mr. Gough, saying that g'though he understood that his friend was suffering from a cold, he knew that he would soon get "warmed up" to the work. Mr. Gough was received with ap-plainted, and was frequently cheered throughout his lec-ture.

BEUTALITY DUE TO BEER.

Pye heard much about the so-called soporific influence f beer. But the most of the brutality in England can The witness mony that the certificate was the genuine one wire also purchased that year.

Francis Fleet, another former witness alleged widow, was then sworn and testified as follows:

"I thought my certificate was the genuine one when I so testified; I now know it was torged by sacia; I never saw the genuine one after it was produced here. In 1877 I met Sacia and and Mr. Airson, a friend of Mrs. Lewis; they had some pillow cases on which they had just written the name of Lewis, and told noe that they were to be produced in evidence; the signatures on the marriage certificate and the pillow cases were forged; the nik used was said to be forty years old."

The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Government them. The counsel on the part of the Mrs. Lewis in the month has whe who sit was brought to that condition or remaily by beer. And was brought to that condition or counsed a root destinate to that was banked to that the fact that the counsel of the days of the counsel of the days of the fact that the counsel of the days of the fact that the counsel of the days of the fact to the wish has a condition or remaily by beer. And was brought to that condition or counsel a root the character stress of the Angio-Saxon race to be faunt in China were met in the same a spirit. It isn't faunte in China were met in the same as hox in the conset. The explosion in the monres and the place of the same as hox in the conset.

and a cup of weak the constituted the meal. He man, crazy for drink, paweed the last blanket for liquid, and spent the 24 which some friends had sent to his wife for the same purpose.

Unless something is done immediately, I say to New-York and to the United States that we shall see strance things occur here. I don't expect to hold my position in America, and this is the last except two of the leestures that I shall ocliver this season. But are we not drifting! There are three things in practice here that are not tolerated in England—sounday concerts in the area, the custom of retatoing in office as Alistrana who gets interiested, and the oneu sale of fluquors in drawing-room cars. [Applanes]. And I must refer to the work of the Caura of England Society of Moderation in Drinking. I finally came to the conclusion that it was best for us to take all that we coming get in the way of temperence. Yet what would moderation do for me and for incusands of others in New-York! Who gave this young man with blood-shot eyes, sensous mouth and cearse skin his first affase—the young man when twenty one years ago! knew as a fresh, rosey-cocked beautiful boy! God only knows. I conidn't have done if for all the money that has been made from drink since the day when it was first soid. [Applanes.] For some men of nervous, irritable temperaments moderation is excess. "Why surely," said a friend to Dr. Johnson, "you can earry off a giass!" "No," said he "It would carry me off."

Mr. Gough them tood some famny stories about the Indicrons side of intexication, of the man who, after pitching heading down a flight of stone steps, said to another man who attempted to assist hum: "Gway! Thasin way! always come dova," and other equally ludierous incidents.

INTOXICATION AMONG ENGLISH WOMEN.

We see another i has e of the same thing, he continued, when the drunker father picks his child up by the

We see another phase of the same thing, he continu when the drunken father picks his child up by the shoulders and throws it through the second-story win dow, fracturing both of its thighs. In England dow, fracturing both of its thighs. In England the interaction among the ladies is fearful. I have seen two well-dressed young women in a first-class railway carriage draw their flassis from their pockets and drink from them, not even using curs. They go from one confectionery store to another, and drink sherry until they have to go home in cabs. There is no satisfaction in drinking wines that contain no alcohol. Let your host draw the alcohol from abottle of campagine, and if you taste it you will be apt to ask your particular friend, "Have you tasted the wine!" "No." Dou't." [Laughter.] We have the authority of 2,000 physicians that higher is never necessary in health, that it should be used with care in lilness, and that any man can stop drinking it without infort to almset. The adulteration of figures is the source of mach misery, i be used with care in lillness, and that any man can stop drinking it without infort to disser!. The adulteration of liquous is the source of much misery. I I can never be made to besieve that the wine of the lible was intoxicating. I can't prove it, but I never shall besieve that it was. [Applause.] Finally, I am not to blame if I am weak and am suffering from a physical infirmity. The grandest sight in the world is to see a man stoop to the physical weakness of a fellow-man.

THE METHODISTS AGAINST SLAVERY. CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENTS OF THE REV. DR. COGGESHALL-HIS ESTIMATE OF GARRISON'S

The Rev. Dr. S. W. Coggeshall, of Rhode Island, continued, before the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal preachers yesterday morning, his discussion of the ciaims to recognition to which the Auti-Slavery efforts of the Methodist Church were en titled, and which he alleged had been ignored by Oliver Johnson in his life of Garrison. The first part of his argument was delivered in the Johnson Street Methodist Episcopai Church, Brooklyn, on the preceding evening,

and was reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. He asked yesterday what was the position Methodist Church in the North, some forty or fifty years ago, upon the question of siavery. The Democrats, he said, after the passage of the Missouri Compromise in 1820, had not only a solid South but a solid North, and the whole National mind was debauched with the political sorceries of the Southern sinve-holding, Staterights and Nulinfleation party, much as the inhabitants of the earth were made drunk with the wine of the formeation of the great Babylonian harlot of the Apocalypse. It was necessary to call the Nation to a sense of its fearful backsliding from the doctrines of the immortal Declaration of 1776, and of the Constitution of 1787, and Mr. Garrison was the man who was providentially called to do it. This much must be accorded to him. He possessed courage, industry, patience, persistency, perseverance and an indomitable will. But here he stopped. He had no

petent and too self-sufficient. He neither asked advior took it. He hitched on to the Auti-Slavery train Woman's Rights car, then a car of Nan-rest another of No Government and another of Nullilies tion. The train, with all these ears attached, shoot still on the track; and it was then that we Carishan men in No. I car felt compelied to leave, and make up another train ahead of him; and we stopped not native had that train is the White House, into both Houses of Congress, into the Supreme Court and all the high places of the land. This was the clew to that him and cry scainst the Church and her ministers which had been kept up by Mr. Garrison and his party from that day to this.

As I remember Mr. Garrison to it is

been kept up by Mr. Garrison and his party from that day to this.

As I remember Mr. Garrison, forty-five years are, he was an ignorant, boyish, narrow-minded and intolerant man, whose only mental trait of prominence, like that of his frient Wendell P lillps, was a perfect knowledge of the rhetoric of vituperation. And because the churches and their pious and learned ministry would not accept his dictation, he and his party turned round and abused them. The Church adopted principles, measures and candidates, and finally made aboution a triumph; and yet because this other party was simply in at the death, they claimed the victory. This was a little too much, so I have pricked this great gas bag and exploded this monstrous mendacity.

The question next in order is, What originally was there in Mr. Garrison's doctrines or measures that entitled him to the rank of a leader in the Anti-Slavery reform I his utterances were merely a rehash of what had seen better said by Wesley, Wilberforce, Clirkson, Fox. Macaniny, Adam Hodgson and Elizabeth Herrick in England; and in this country by Anthony Benezet, Dr. Samuel Hopkins, Benjaunh Franchin, Jefferson, Hishop Asbury and the Methodist Conferences of 1780 and 1784. It has been thought that Garrison first called the attention of the great Dr. Channing to the slavery question, but nothing could be further from the trith. Between 1820 and 1840, as Mr. Johnson well says, "the whole Nation was intensely pro-slavery"; and as the Church is in the world she also was infected by this hateful condition of things, but not to the extent Mr. Gorrison and his friends have represented. It has been shown that Dr. Honkins, of Newport, was an earnest Abolitionist thirty years before Mr. Garrison was born, that there was an incorporated Anti-Slavery Society; that Channing was a pronounced Abolitionist in Virginia in 1798; that the Methodist Conference, sitting in conference at Baltimora in 1780, put forth a declaration of Anti-Slavery sectiment; that the Virginia as early as 1755.

Dr. Cegg

is early as 1785.

Dr. Ceggeshait traced the Anti-Slavery movement from his point up to the time of the war, mentioning the case in annex connected with it, and pronouncing them to each far superior to Garrison that the idea of their according him for a leader was not to be entertained for a noment. He then proceeded to sum up his whole argument in support of the position taken by the Methodist Durren relative to slavery, but the meeting adjourned coors he had an opportunity of delivering his concludes thereon.

JUSTICE TO WORKING WOMEN. ARGUMENTS AND APPEALS OF DR. JOHN HALL, HENRY DAY AND OTHERS.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union was held at Catcher ing Hall last evening. Thurlow Weed among those upon the platform. Samuel Wil lets presided. M. S. Beach, the Secretary and Treasurer, made a report of the year's work. It consisted of the narration of a great number of incident ciety, and illustrated the character of the persons wh

purpose of such a meeting was to rouse the community to the duty of doing justice to women in the or the day when women for the same as and quality of work should receive the work believe that the men of property are not their fors. On the ground not only of justice, but of intelligent public policy, we should sustain such an enterprise as the

gent public policy, we should sustain suco an enterprise as this.

"We are gathered here as clitzons of New-York—a religious people of whatever kind of religion. It is a religious privilege to do good as we have the opportunity. Help to bring the force of public sontinent to bear upon the employer until he shall be compelled to do justice to the working woman. I leave this subject no less with your consciences than with your sympathies." [Applaiuse.]

Ex-Governor Edward Salomon made an address in which he spoke of a similar undertaking which had been started among German cirlzens. The exercises were interspersed with music by H. E. Browne, Miss J. Dickerson, Miss Gertrade Franklin and Caryl Florio.

THE RECENT STORM AT ASPINWALL.

The Atlas Line steamship Alve arrived from Aspinwall Sunday with several shipwrecked sailors whose vessels had been lost in the storm which be gan on the Isthmus on November 20 and continued five days. From First Mate Luckey, of the Boston brig E. H. Rich, the following particulars were obtained:

On the night of November 20 a heavy northerly gale set in with a violent sea in the harbor of Aspinwall. The Rich was lying at the Royal Mail steamship wharf, and although all efforts were made to keep her in position, she broke from the moorings and was carried broadside on the rocks at the head of the dock. She soon became a total wreck, and it was with great difficulty that the crew escaped by means of a line fastened to the end of the forevard. At the same time the Norwegian bark Albatross, lying at pier No. 4, parted her moorings, and broaching against the stone pier, sank almost immediately with everything on board, except a few articles which the crew succeeded in saving.

The following morning the brig Etla McClone, of Rockland, parted her cable and was run on the sand rect to save her if possible. The French bark Georreet to save her if possible. The French bark Georgine broke adrift and completely destroyed the Pacific Mail wharf. The crew barely escaped by jumping from the deck to the wharf shed, and as soon as they left the shed it was carried away with the wreck. The bark sank by the wharf and the crew saved only a small portion of taeir clothing. The brig Mironus, of New-York, escaped being wrecked with great difficulty by the and of a wire hawser furnished by the Panama Kailway Company. The barkentine Ada J. Bonner, of Baltimore, lying at anchor, was considerably damaged by the heavy seas and by striking the bottom. The steamers in harbor all went to sea.

The damage done to the property on the water front and on the radroad is reported far in excess of any previous losses, and it is estimated that several months must clapse before the damage can be re-

menths must elapse before the damage can be repaired.

R. S. Mattison, the roadmaster of the Panama Railroad, left Aspinwall on a handcar on Sunday morbing, November 23, and with the aid of boats succeeded in making his way over that part of the line which was damaged. He started well provided with provisions, and at the first ruined hamlet divided his stock with the suffering people. All during Sunday night therain poured in torrents, but he succeeded in reaching Sau Pablo. Next morning he sent dis men on to Ballamono to examine the condition of the road, and they returned in an hour with two families taken from a demolshed bouse. The road being in passable condition they pushed on to Ballamono, where the water was up to the caves of the houses, and cries for help were heard from the frightened persons on every side. Four large boats were moving the sufferers to the ligh ground, and they succeeded so well that no lives were lost. He says there were many Indictous scenes. One boat was crowded with families, while in a small space in the boat was lashed a cow and on the opposite side were two hogs. The destitute persons scemed to have as much interest in the safety of their property as they did for their lives. In a lew moments the boat was seen to capsize and out they all went into the water. They were all rescued, however, pigs and cows inclined, by the other boats. The men pushed on amid many difficulties and stopped at Mame, where they ate their first meal since the day before, of milk and harilboiled eggs. At 8 p. m. on Monday the water attained its greatest height, eleven feet on the track, and never had it been so flooded before. The night was passed in a hovel with six men, one woman, four chidren, and the usual collection of domestic animals. Next morning, the water having fallen considerably, the journey was continued to Gorgons, and everywhere were found evidencesof great desolation and misery. Houses had been swept away and demolished, and families were left destitute and homeless. The immense irou c R. S. Mattison, the roadmaster of the Panama

"Have you any pneumonia in the house ma'm ! Its ixcillent for exaneing paint!" said Maggie to her mistress the other day. "You mean ammonia, den'you, Maggie!" replied the lady. "No indude ma'm mane what I say. I have had an edulcation as well as another body," vigorously answered the domestic, as the flation came down on the shirt bosom, with renewed vigor.—[Boston Courier.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. NDIAN BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS BY THE COLORADO SENATORS -A LABOR COMMISSION BILL OFFERED BY MR. HOAR-ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF ME, LAY IN THE HOUSE,

by the VICE-PRESIDENT, from the Secretary of var, as follows: Transmitting, in response to resolution adopted June 4, 1879, information as to the circumstances which led to the arrest and removal of J. M. Bell and other Cherokee Indians on Military Affairs. A so a communication transmitting a copy of the report of the Board of Engineer Officers relating to a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Detroit. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to repeal section 1,213, Revised Statutes. Placed on the calendar. Mr. DAVIS (tad., II.), from the Committee on the Ju-diciary, reported favorably on the bill to allow appeal from army courts martial to the United States Courts. It was indefinitely postponed.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:
By Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Nep.)—A bill to authorize certain improvements of the channel of the Missouri River, and appropriating \$155,000 therefor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
By Mr. Hill& (Rep., Col.)—A joint resolution proposing to authorize the Secretary of the Interior (through a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the President, or by direct negotiation, as he may deem best,) to enter into an engagement with such of the Colorado Ute Indians as have not, by acts of heatinity against the United States or otherwise, for interited their rights under existing treaties for the extinguishment of their title to their reservation, and to obtain their consent to "removal and sectlement in the Indian territory or elsewhere." An apprepriation of \$10,000 is proposed to most the expenses of the negotiations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill for the reclamation of arid and waste lands. Referred to the Committee on Fallic Lands. Also a bill to emble the State of Colorado to take lands, in least of the exteents and thrity-sixth sections, found to be mineral lands.

By Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.)—A bill to establish a Labor Commission. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The bill provides that the President, with the consent of the Serate, shall appoint a commission of five persons "to Inquire and report as to the extent of which machinery and inboreasting trocesses

with the consent of the Sevate, shad appoint a commission of five persons "to inquire and report as to the extect to which machinery and labor-saving processes have entered into the production and distribution of the products in general and consumption among the people to the displacement of manual labor:

* also as to the condition of the persons employed, in agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining labor in this country," etc. The Commissioners are to hold office for two years, roceive an angual salary of \$4.000 cach, be allowed to fravel, have authority to employ a secretary and three cierks, and report to Congress annually through the Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.)—A bill proposing to re-

and report to Congress annually through the Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.)—A bill proposing to restore the whole of the Ute reservation to the public dour am, and provides that "the President shall, with the consent of the Senate, appoint a commission of five to select a reservation in some of the territories of the United States, and to remove the Ute Indians thereto, and to report to Congress what compensation should be allowed the said Indians on account of such removal. The bill also proposes an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the removal. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Tenn.)—A bill to amend the act to provide for taking the tenth census. Referred to the Consus Committee.

By Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Tenn.)—A bill to encourage

By Mr. BAILEY (Deta., Term.)—A bill to encourage and aid the education of the colored race in the several states and ferritories. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The bill provides that \$510,000 recently covered back into the United States Treasury from appropriations for the pay and boundles of colored solders, shall be invested in United States registered 4 her cent bends, to be apportioned in equal parts to the following institutions for the education of colored people: Howard University, Washington: Hampton, (Va.) Normed and Agribuntural Institute; Fisk University, of Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta (Ga.) University, and Straight University, of New-Orleans. The trustees of these institutions are to be entitled to use the interest on the bonds in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the ends for which they are chartered: est on the bonds in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the ends for which they are chartered; but the principal of the bonds is to be inalicable.

By Mr. WALKER (Dem., Ark.)—A bill to adjust the claim of the States of Arkanasa against the United States. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

By Mr. JONAS (Dem., La.)—To abrogate the power of the Executive officers of the United States in allowing indemnity locations of serip for confirmed unsatisfied private tand claims, under the Act of 1858, and to vest said power in the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. GARLAND (Dem., Ark.)—To amend section 3,499 of the Revised Statules, relative to offers of compromise of craims in favor of the United States. Haced

By Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa)-To facilitate negotia-

ons of oills of lading and other commercial instru-

MORE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS. Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the laterior to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence between himself or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and N. C. Mecker, late agent at the White River Indian Agency, since January 1. 1879; and also copies of corre-pondence between those efficers and Messrs, Hatch, Adams, Poliock and the Governor of Colorado regarding said Indians. Asiopted. He also introduced the following resolution

which was adopted : which was adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1879, states that for their latrasion on white settlements "the Indians could easily fled justification by pointing to the mining camps which have been located on their reservation in direct violation or treaty agreements," therefore

Reseived, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed

have been located on the Ute Indua reservation in Colorido, when and where they have been iccated, what efforts, If any, have been made to remove such camps, or whether they are now in existence or were on Sep-tenator 1, 1879, and that he transmit all correspondence concerning the subject.

MR. VOORHEES OFFERS A SILVER RESOLUTION. Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) offered the following esolutions, which were ordered to be printed and laid on the table, to be called up by Mr. Voorbees:

Whereas, The restoration of silver money to the law fulcurrency of the country by Act of Congress Febru ary 28, 1878, was demanded with singular unanimity by the American people, and is now sustained by the public interests, and the full force of an intelligent pub-

ite opinion; and,

Whereas, By the Act of May 31, 1878, the circulation
of the United States legal-tender notes, commonly of the United States legal-tender notes, commonly known as greenbacks, was fixed at the amount then in existence, to wit, \$346,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury was prainted from reducing it below that amount by any process or upon any pretext what-

the Treissury was presided from reducing it below that amount by any process or upon any pretext whatever; as d.

Whereas, The aforesaid United States legal tender note or greenback circulation aaving been accepted by the Gavernment for Custom duties, became at once, and is now, equal in value to gold, and in certain transactions at a premium over both the precious metals; and,

Whereas, These financial measures, forced upon the present Administration and adopte by Congress over its most stremous opiosition, have restored the confidence of the business world in the character, the amount and the stability of the money of this country, thereby creating a general revival of trade and of business prosperty; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate has beard with profound astonishment and deep regret the proposition of the President of the United States, in his recent annual message, and of the Secretary of the Treasury, to mangurate a new and uncalled for financial saliation with a view to the destruction of the most necessary carrences now in use in the hands of the people.

Resolved, As the sense of the Senate, that such an agitation is derimental to the patic interests, calculated to unsettle all values, con use and disturb business, shake public and private confidence, and that it calls for immediate and unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That the true uncress of the country require the ree and unlimited confinance of both gold and silver on conditions of exact equality, and that it is the part of a wise financial policy to maintain the United States legal-tender circulation, commonly known as greenbacks, in volume not less than now exists, and to preserve its legal-tender quality unrestricted as to amount and unimpaticed in legal-effect.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

was not his intention at this time to speak as the love he bose his late colleague would prompt him, but at some future time he would do so. We then offered reso intions expressing the regret which the House experienced at the death of Mr. Lay, and providing for the appointment of a committee, to consist of seven members and three Sepators, to take or ders for superintending the funeral ceremonles.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker and woluted Messry, Clark (Dem., Mo.), Mortison (Dem., El.), Hill (Dem., Onio), Binchine (Ren., Pann.), Chapter.

nothed Measrs, Clark (Dem., Mo.), Morrison (1996, Ph.), Hill (Dem., Outo), Bingham (Rep., Penn.), Chaimera (Dem., Miss.), Calkins (Rep., Ind.) and Ryan (Rep., Kan.), as such committee on the part of the flouse. The flowe then, at 12:15 p. m., as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Lay, adjourned.

. NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day : CIVIL OFFICES.

Owen N. Denny, of Oregon, to be Consul-General at Shar

NAVY AND REVENUE SERVICES.

Third Lieulenants-William H. Cushing, of New-You olin H. Little, of Maloc, Charles H. Mole flan, of Maloc, J. O. F. Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, to be second flen-

Whoeler, of the lat Artillery, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, rank of Captain.

Ordannes: Department-Second-Lieutenant Henry D.
Dorus, of the 2d Artillery, to be First-Lieutenant: Second-Lieutenant Lawence. Bruff. of the 3d Artillery, to be First-Lieutenant and the second-Lieutenant Ballad S. Humphrey, 6th Cavalry, to be First-Lieutenant Ballad S. Humphrey, 6th Cavalry, to be First-Lieutenant.

Artillery Promotions-lat Artillery First-Lieutenant John C. White to be Cupitain: Second-Lieutenant John T. Honevectt to be First-Lieutenant; Second-Lieutenant John T. Honevectt to be First-Lieutenant, 2d Art. Devr. Lieutenant to lone! Assistant Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, to be Colonel. 3d Artillery, and Joseph stowar, of the 4th Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captan Richard Lodor, of the 4th Artillery, to be Major. First Lieutenant John W. Roder, regimental adjunction to be Captain Richard Lodor, and the Artillery, to be Najor. First Lieutenant John W. Roder, regimental adjunction to be Captain Richard Lodor. Second Lieutenant Montgomery M. Macomb to be Errst Lieutenant.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS

A FRANK AND INTERESTING TALK.

A FRANK AND INITERSTING TALK.
Washington Disputes to The Cinetonatic Commercial.
In conversation to-day with your correspondent President Haves expressed himself quits freely as to the pending financial questions. His attention was called to a proposition for a currency of \$500,000,000 without a coin reserve, and a coin reserve of dehar for dollar for all issued above that, this system to replace the present legal-tenders and bank notes. He replied:

one, equal in value to gold, and in certain transactions at a premium over both the perceions metals; and, the Warreast. These financial measures, to red upon the stability of the money of tails country, thereby creating a general revival of the one of the business world in the character, the amount and the stability of the money of tails country, thereby creating a general revival of trade and of business process. The stability of the money of tails country, thereby creating a general revival of trade and of business process. The stability of the money of tails country, thereby creating a general revival of the conditions of examinating the stability of the money of tails country, thereby creating a general revival of the conditions of examinating the stability of the money of the stability of the money of tails country, thereby creating a general revival of the conditions of examinating the stability of the money of the stability of the conditions of examinating the stability of the money of the stability of the conditions of examination. The research of the conditions of examination, commonly known as preserve its legislatender circulation, commonly known as preserve its legislatender circulation, commonly known as preserve its legislatender circulation, commonly known as preserve its legislatender and under the irradies and stability of the conditions of examination, commonly known as preserve its legislatender and under the irradies and stability of the conditions of examination, commonly known as preserve its legislatender and under the irradies and stability of the conditions of examination, commonly known as preserve its legislatender and under the irradies and stability of the conditions of examination, commonly known as preserve its legislatender and under the irradies and stability of the conditions of examination, commonly known as preserve its legislatender and preserve its legislatender and and the special committee on the function of the conditions of examination appoint the process of the public

Neb. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the adjournment of that body on account of the death of one of its members, the Hon. A. M. Lay, of Missouri, and that it had passed a concurrent resolution appointing a committee of seven Representatives and three Senators to arrange for the funeral of Mr. Lay, and the accompany his remains to his late home.

The Senate thereupon concurred in the resolution, and the VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Vest (Dem., Mo.), Krikwood (Rep., Ind.) and Walker (Dem., Ark.) as members of the said committee.

On motion of Mr. VAST, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the senate theu, at 12:35 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
In his prayer this morning, the Chaplain alinded in a feeling manner to the death of Representative A. M. LAY (Dem., Mo.), who had been cut down in the prime of fife and meclulness.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.) announced to the House the death of his colleague, the Hon. Alfred M. Lay, stating that it